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if some attention were devoted to the injustice, mistakes, and not infrequent dishonesty in private undertakings and to the possibilities of reform by means of public *regulation* alone.

H. G. BROWN.

NEW BOOKS

CLARK, J. B. *Social justice without socialism.* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1914. Pp. 49. 50c.)

It is in thorough and far-reaching social reform rather than in a revolutionary transformation of society that Professor Clark sees the attainment of the highest ideals of social justice for the world of the future. Monopoly in any form is likely to be hostile to improvement, public monopoly no less than private. Socialism, in putting an end to industrial competition, would thereby be likely to discourage technical progress, so that with increasing population poverty and its accompanying evils might become worse than at present. The recognition of an evil describes a possible reform, and each real reform accomplished is a step toward social justice. Perhaps the most important of all possible reforms are the regulation of monopoly and a change in the mode of adjusting wages.

G. L. ARNER.

MILLS, H. E. *Socialism; outline for reading and study.* (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: H. E. Mills. 1914. Pp. 40. 50c.)

REDFERN, P. *The story of the C. W. S. The jubilee history of the Coöperative Wholesale Society Limited, 1863-1913.* (Manchester: Coöperative Wholesale Society Ltd. N.d. Pp. viii, 439. 3s. 6d.)

This volume "presupposes a general acquaintance with the coöperative store movement in England and Wales" and is what it purports to be—a story of the Coöperative Wholesale Society. It is primarily a record of events with a few of the principles of coöperation included. The numerous activities and undertakings of the C. W. S. are chronicled. The conception, plans, operations, and the success or failure in practice of all the leading industries are given in detail. The time covered is long, the field is large, and the detail supplied is so great that the narrative moves slowly and, for those not familiar with the local and personal side, is at times dull and uninteresting. Each particular incident is interesting in itself but a general narrative made up of particular incidents all of about equal importance does not hold complete attention through over 400 pages of rather close type.

The reader does not obtain a clear picture of the movement. His vision is obscured mainly by too many details and occasionally by irrelevant material.

The book contains much of local interest. It will be more eagerly read by Englishmen than by Americans. In America we are more anxious to know the fundamental principles underlying coöperation and the methods and means of bringing it about than the detailed history.

The book contains an appendix of some 50 pages which includes a biographical index, statistical tables showing the progress of the movement, the first plans of the C. W. S., chronological index of principal events, and other details of less importance.

ROBERT A. CAMPBELL.

SPARGO, J. *Socialism and motherhood*. (New York: Huebsch. 1914. Pp. 128. 60c.)

This little volume, written in the author's most poetic style, is a plea for the protection of motherhood from the perils of poverty and from the grind of the industrial system. Mr. Spargo sees in socialism the only relief for the mothers of the working class, the only chance for equality of opportunity for every child, and the only hope of world peace. The ancient argument that socialism would destroy private family life and establish "free love" is discussed at length and refuted.

G. L. A.

Statistics and Its Methods

Grundriss der Statistik. By CARL BALLOD. (Berlin: J. Gutten-tag. 1913. Pp. 348. 9.50 M.)

The title of this work is somewhat more ambitious than its contents justify. The volume was intended primarily as a compilation of materials for the collateral use of students of statistics; but the author expresses the hope that the book will be useful, for reference purposes, to a wider circle of readers. It is true that the data are in most cases presented for series of years in a manner not available in most yearbooks or almanacs. The author's desire to keep the book within the limits of a convenient size and a moderate price, however, caused him to omit a great deal of material at his disposal and, more regrettable still, to omit most of the references to the sources of the statistics presented. The latter omission would, in the reviewer's judgment, seriously interfere with the usefulness of the book to the public at large.

The work consists of an eight-page introduction dealing with the essence and the concept of statistics, and of five parts of unequal length treating, respectively, of statistics of population, industry (including agriculture), finance, commerce, and miscellaneous subjects. More than one half of the book is devoted to industrial and agricultural statistics.

The author is not in sympathy with those who consider statistics as merely a method. He says:

The object of statistics is to find scientifically unobjectionable methods and to group in a scientific manner the data obtained by a systematic observation of the masses, so as to bring out, so far as possible